

26 p 21 cm 29
train of fields, the provident careful operator
is well fed, well clothed, well-housed, often
in a house of his own, he purchases flannels put
into a Building Society: like the owner
of Nantes, he has the self-respect which comes
of personal possessions, & like him again
is "neither obsequious nor boorish".

While all who know the work-people of the West
riding will be ready to testify that "anything
like subservience they never found".
Indeed it would be hard for the workmen of
Nantes or of any other republican town to exceed
those of Bradford in the quality of "democratic
independence"; ~~this~~ is perhaps their least
lovely trait; but it is tempered by a kindness
which produces rough courtesy, by a strong
instinctive love of fair play, & some capacity
for seeing both sides of a question, & also by
the power of being grateful, of perceiving &
acknowledging very heartily any service done
to them.

During the distress which has visited the town,
through the bad trade of the last few years, the
operatives ~~have~~ showed a fine temper: - patient
endurance, readiness to bear privation, & to
do any sort of work at any wages. While
the depression was at its worst, the Corporation
made efforts to provide work for the men; & groups
of respectable artisans might be seen, doing
the work of navvies, - for a pitance of 4^d a day,
with the shame-faced look in their famished
faces of men employed out of their own land.
Putting aside times of exceptional distress,

As the final loss of Calais it was removed
to Bruges. In the region following May 4th, and
over these maps undergo depression; but with
Ely. we come to the third great epoch in the
history of the island, marked by the 3rd great
winter of 14th century. We have here over
minor reinforcements. as in 2d VI, when many
were up, her from the day.

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The railway platforms are a goodly sight on these weekly 'field days'; hundreds of happy families, babies & all, crowd into the carriages, taking all the squeezing & pushing as capital jokes, & keeping ^{a state of} ~~an~~ good humour & kindly helpfulness till they return at night; tired enough with unmounted walking & climbing, but ~~affected in mind & body~~ ^{all} stored with pleasant memories, & ~~thoughts~~ ^{thoughts} of their often reflective & intelligent minds but full of the two fold refreshment of pure air & ^{new} ~~of new~~ impressions.

That if any I was coarser, that, while for coarse
cloths, the 2 were mixed, for the finer textures only
Eng wool was allowed to be used. Indeed, we find
in the charters granted to the Weavers ^{in 1351} by Henry II
a decree that if any weaver mingled Spanish
wool with Eng. the stuff should be burned by the
lord mayor.

less fine flock carried into Spain in 1368
said to have been the ~~source~~^{origin} of the ~~fine wool~~
the merino sheep whose fine wool is at this day
exported in the world's mfg. though Dr. Lerond maintains
that these sheep were originally transported thither
by the Romans from Algeria. But the superiority
of fine wool is proved by the laws of Barcelona (1465)
prohibiting its adulteration.
We cannot follow the wool trade the concluding chapter
his changing fortunes. In 1790 we find a

large export of stuffs though probably of a com-
bined for the goods brought in fetched 3 times
the price of the home products: then, partly thro'
the disturbance of the ~~land~~ ^{of} the River,
partly thro' some falling off in the quality
of the stuffs, the home mfgs decay, & the need
prosperous era for the Brit-woollen & cotton
trade, as under Ky. VII ^{of} ~~the~~ Flemish
weavers, & makes, according to Lord Bacon,
statutes for the maintenance of drapery & for
the keeping of woods in the Kingdom. But these
mfgs are affected by every political change; thus, the
rupture with Flanders & the Restoration Warbeck was
a sure & grievous loss, for the Flemish mfgs
brought Eng. wool & ~~also~~ supplied fine cloths for Eng.
&c. the staple was removed from Antwerp,
wh. held it at this time, to Calais, its nearest port.

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You need never go far away from any
popular resort on a Saturday because it is
the people's holiday; the place will be crowded
no doubt, but with a generally ^{humorous} civil, quite
well-conducted crowd, which spoils nobody's
pleasure while taking its own. In the
folk who do not leave the town on the Saturday,
there are the parks, fairs of them - two really
fine - with capital bands, foot-ball matches,
volunteer drills & soon; & for week days,
Bradford also has its free museum &
art-gallery, though on a ^{far} smaller scale
than those of Manchester. The parks may be
set against the Jardin des Plantes of
the latter city as "a really magnificent
pleasure ground," always open; but there
is not in Bradford, nor probably elsewhere
in England save in the Botanical Gardens,
Regent's Park, "a garden set apart - here, I see
you may find the various families of plants
& grasses arranged in groups, with the
names appended to each? Would it not
be possible for our large towns to take the
hint, & arrange for some such means
of pursuing the study of botany, - a pursuit
& peculiarly refreshing & delightful in a
smoke-dried town?

Let us next consider the means of art-
education possible to the Manchester & the
Bradfordian. The former sees beautiful
things

26p25mc34

Any clapt loose - In appreciate the nimp. of these
claples in the royal mind, it must be born
in mind that these the nimp officers collected
customs dues, fixed prices, superintended
bargains. Wool was still the principal
article of export & source of revenue; hence the
market for wool became the staple in process
of time wool itself came to be spoken of as the
staple, ~~manufacture of Britain~~ now by a
curious process in the history of words it is
customary to speak of the length of the staple in
distinguishing between long & short wools. The
merchants who traded in the staples were called merchants
of the staple, were organized body with many privileges.
The customs dues collected at Calais, the wool export
unmounted, in 1481, to £68,000 - & this in 1500
each sack of wool, valued at £6 a sack, the
duty on each sack being £2. Probably
this was about a third of the produce the rest being
claimed for home use. In his zeal to
encourage these exports, Edward at
(1557) made it felony to export wool at the same
time enacting that none below the royal family
should wear clothes woven in foreign towns. & that
all foreign cloth workers who received such
unusual privileges. But these prohibitions
were found to be unavailing; we shortly find the King
himself selling wool to the Brabanters at the rate
of £2 a sack. A proof at once that Edward was
a keen trader & that the time was not substituted
he found for the fine & long wools of England.
Indeed, in the 16th & 17th c. Spain & France were
the only wool producing countries in the world.

Thompson exercises his critical faculty in the
Picture Gallery of his town, which is "always
open, & always crowded by working men on
Sundays." His ^{little} Art-Gallery does something
for the Bradfordians; but, possibly, the windows
of print-shops, the pictures in the Graphic &
the Illustrated London News & in more
pretending Art-journals, ^{all of} which are, as we
shall see, ~~always~~ at his disposal, as well
as the sight of famous pictures occasionally
exhibited in the town do more; & many
nothing of the more direct art-education
furnished by the Schools of Art & Design, which
are open to all at a low rate of payment. At
any rate, the results may not be unequal.
For example, "I have heard a couple of workmen
criticise a picture as seriously & intelligently
as if they were artists"; these were Hanthwaite;
the present writer chanced to talk with a
Bradford workman while he was hanging
an engraving of Holman Hunt's Scape Goat;
he had seen the original picture, & discussed
its merits, demerits & history in a way
that was really assisting.

Thompson Edwards insists much on the fact
that the amusements of the French workmen
are Sunday amusements; on Sunday, he
goes on excursions, or enjoys his museums,
public libraries, picture galleries & what not.
This feature of Sunday is, she appears to think
more

it is to be observed that in the above named reports, the duty was £1,846.0 more than 40 per cent." (Bought's History of Engd. post. note.).

The peculiar position of Britain put it out of count as a market to which foreign merchants would resort: therefore, it followed that British goods must be sold at some foreign market or markets. It was the undeviated custom to conduct much of the traffic by means of great annual fairs held at ~~uniform~~ considerable terms - a custom still kept up in the fairs of certain Continental towns: notably, in those of ^{the principal fairs of} Lyons, Havre, &c. By degrees, ~~the principal fairs of~~ ^{the principal fairs of} Lyons came to maintain a continued ~~fair~~ 'fair' - these were called Staples from the German verb Stapeln to keep up. Such a Staple a constantly open mart, was fixed upon for the traffic in British goods, the choice of the Staple was matter for such weighty considerations that Edward is said to have changed his mind about it once or twice. Thus, in 1315, we find entering the Staple; Edward is not content that any foreign market should be reached by Eng. traffic, so in 1326, he decrees that several towns in the Kingdom shall be Staples, & forbids the export of wool under heavy penalties: this scheme does not answer; foreign merchants will not cross the sea, in 1348 we find that for a period of 7 yrs Calais is the sole Staple for woolen cloth & worsted stuffs; again it is removed to towns in the Kingdom, again to Calais & once more to home markets. After the reign of Henry VI, Calais became the sole

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